

Implementing Federal Building Energy-Efficiency Standards

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Overview

- 1) New Federal Requirements (EPAct 2005, MOU, DOE rule, EISA)
- 2) Exemplary Buildings Recently Completed
- 3) Awareness & Implementation at Agencies
- 4) Emerging Technologies
- 5) Recommendations
 - 1) Awareness-building
 - 2) Guidance
 - 3) Role of Emerging Technologies
 - 4) Policy



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Project Purpose

- ASE tasked to support FEMP in helping federal agencies respond to EPA Act 2005
 - Sustainable federal buildings
 - Gauge levels of awareness and implementation of new federal building stds.
 - Highlight case studies showcasing best practices
 - Federal opportunities for adopting emerging technologies
 - Roles emerging technologies can play in federal buildings

Sources of New Federal Requirements – part 1

- EPAAct 2005
 - Design for energy consumption 30% below -
 - ASHRAE 90.1-2004 (commercial & high-rise res)
 - 2004 IECC (low-rise residential)
 - “if life-cycle cost-effective”
 - Apply sustainable design principles to siting, design, and construction
 - Does not include renovations

Sources of New Federal Requirements – part 2

- MOU – Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings
 - Signed in 2006
 - Established “guiding principles”
 - New construction - “target” reducing the *energy cost budget* by 30% compared to ASHRAE 90.1-2004
 - Major renovations – “target” reducing the *energy cost budget* by 20% below pre-renovation 2003 baseline
 - Both new and renovations – design to earn Energy Star label

Sources of New Federal Requirements – part 3

- DOE Interim Final Rule
 - Effective Jan 3, 2007
- DOE Final Rule
 - Issued Dec 21, 2007
 - Effective Jan 22, 2008
 - Includes 30% below ASHRAE & IECC req.
 - New construction, including leased, *and*
 - Says EO 13423 includes mandatory requirements for major renovation
 - Excludes plug load & process loads from base and from % savings (unlike ASHRAE 90.1 App. G)

Sources of New Federal Requirements – part 4

- Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007
 - Signed by Pres. Bush on Dec. 19, 2007
 - FY 2010
 - For new construction and major renovations
 - “energy intensity” (energy/ft²)
 - Design to reduce fossil fuel use by 55%
 - % increases every 5 years. 100% reduction by 2030
 - Baseline is 2003 similar building, per CBECS or RECS
 - By 12/19/2010, must lease only buildings with Energy Star label
 - Much still to be resolved with the language on building performance

Recently Completed Buildings Lead the Way – part 1



- Designs preceded EPA Act 2005
- Includes office buildings, courthouses, visitor centers, others
- Typically include energy-efficient lighting, daylighting, e-e HVAC, green features
- Many pursuing LEED
 - GSA lists 22 recently completed LEED projects
- LABS21
 - Best practices
 - Case studies

Recently Completed Buildings Lead the Way – part 2



- How do these recently completed buildings fare against the new requirements?
 - Hard to tell (baselines changing over time), but 30% above “a baseline” is proving achievable
 - Most compare design to something other than ASHRAE 90.1-2004
 - Many designed with LEED in mind, with energy-efficiency just one tool in the shed
- How are they performing?
 - None involve long-term monitoring and verification



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Findings & Issues, part 1

- Interviews included personnel at agency, regional, and facility level
- All aware of EPCA 2005 and requirement to design for 30% below ASHRAE
- Some incorporated into FY 07 designs
- When does the clock start? (Some waiting until FY 09)
- Mixed views on cost impacts of 30% requirement
 - “will require additional design funding”
 - “just need to design smarter”
 - “costs to comply will compromise other design elements”



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Findings & Issues, part 2

- Some confusion – 2004 ASHRAE or “current” ASHRAE
- Some confusion on whether to include plug loads
- Some concerns about energy-intensive buildings being able to comply
 - Hospitals
 - Labs
- “Energy consumption” vs. “energy cost method”
- Exempting “minor” (under \$10M) projects?
- Do earlier designs need to be revisited?
- Should we begin to address EISA requirements?

Preliminary Recommendations – part 1

- Educational
 - Forum needed
 - FEMP & GSA's new green buildings office – logical hosts
 - Training for federal personnel
 - Consider ASHRAE's High-Performance Building Design Professional Certification?
- Need “plain language” guidance
 - Post prominently on FEMP web page, and agency pages
 - Clearly state baselines, effective dates
 - Link resources, such as Whole Building Design Guide

Preliminary Recommendations – part 2

- Incorporate into guide specs
 - Uniform Facilities Criteria
 - Federal Green Construction Guide for Specifiers
- Develop federal design guide packages for building types not covered by ASHRAE series (prisons, medical centers, postal distribution centers)
- Need to track building energy performance
 - Adopt M&V protocols
 - Track predicted (design) vs. measured
 - Whole building metering
 - Submetering when appropriate

Preliminary Recommendations – part 3

- Promote adoption of emerging technologies
- Establish long-term demonstration program
 - FEMP & DOE Building Technologies Program
 - With EISA in mind (zero-energy by 2030)
 - Highlight leading edge strategies
 - Engage A&Es, suppliers, other stakeholders
 - Seek leverage with utilities, others

THANK YOU!



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Why New and Emerging Technologies



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- Increase federal savings
- Federal market leadership
- Help technologies cross through the “Valley of Neglect”



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Implementation Mechanisms

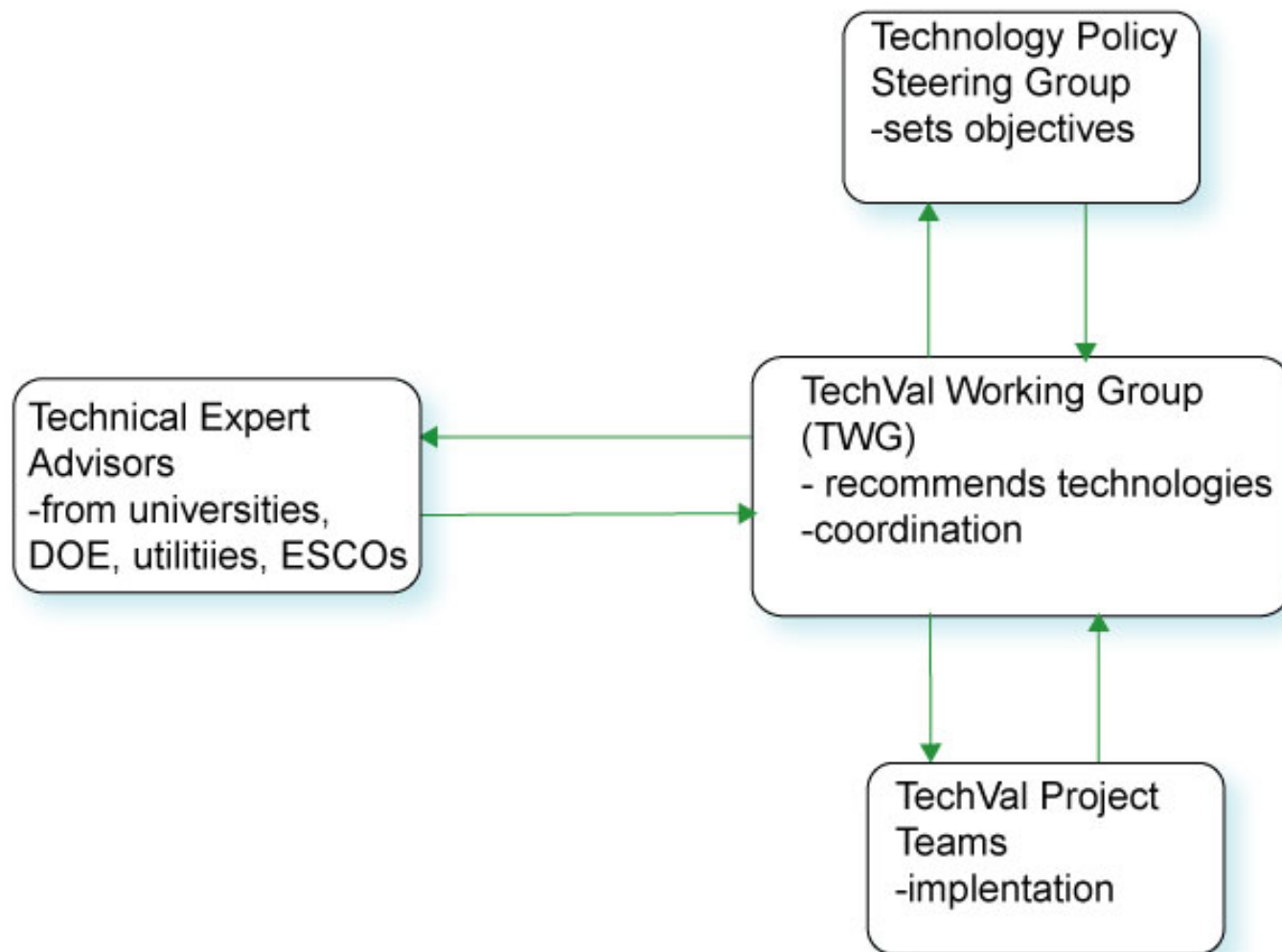
- ESPCs, UESCs
- Equipment and building leases
- Technology procurement
- Utility incentives & design assistance
- Demonstrations
 - Appropriated funds
 - Donated equipment

DOE and DoD: New Technology Initiatives



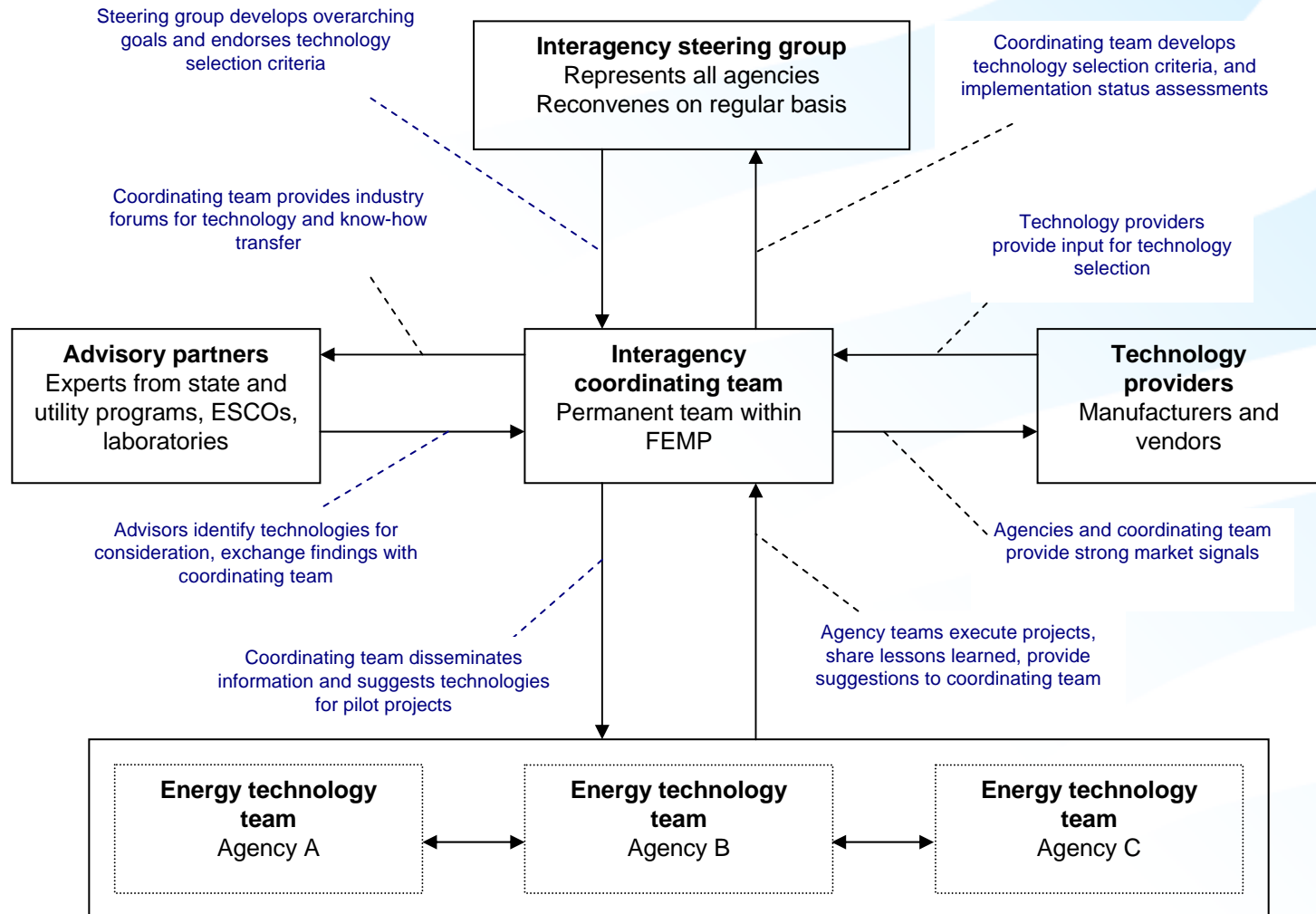
- DOE/FEMP New Technologies Demonstration Program (NTDP,
www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/new_technology/)
 - Tech Alerts, Tech Focus, Installation Reviews
- Navy Technology Evaluation Program (TechVal)
 - Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center, Pt. Hueneme, CA
- DOE-DoD TechVal Working Group (4/08+)
 - DoD lead: Cdr. Brad Hancock (Jeff Marqusee)
 - DOE Lead: Allan Hoffman

Simplified TechVal Organizational Diagram



Source: TechVal

Diagram for Suggested Interagency Coordination





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Our Recommendations

- Establish agency-level teams to lead technology validation and implementation;
- Establish an interagency coordinating team to provide consistency to federal efforts;
- Disseminate project results within the federal sector;
- Leverage funding and financing mechanisms; and
- Involve non-federal stakeholders in implementation strategies and send strong market signals.



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